



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.

J. DUPUY, *Acting Secretary to Government.*

BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officie moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend.

J. DUPUY, *Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.*

BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. V.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1816.

[NO. 225.]

Notification.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Lists of TREASURY NOTES, which have been cancelled and publicly destroyed by fire at the Stad-house in Batavia, by Commissions from the Supreme Court of Justice and Bench of Magistrates, in the presence of a Commission of Officers of Government specially authorised to that effect, be published in the Government Gazette for general information and guidance, and the said Notes are hereby declared out of circulation accordingly.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Deputy Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, 12th June, 1816.

LIST OF

TREASURY NOTES,

BEARING INTEREST,

Cancelled & destroyed on the 7th June, 1816.

NO.	DATE.	Spanish Dollars.
286	1st September 1812	12,800
287	ditto	3,000
290	ditto	10,000
291	ditto	10,000
292	ditto	10,000
294	ditto	10,000
295	ditto	2,000
296	ditto	588
301	ditto	800
325	15th ditto	1,200
357	1st January 1813	100
388	ditto	100
395	ditto	100
396	ditto	100
401	ditto	100
402	ditto	100
412	ditto	100
416	4th ditto	500
483	1st November 1812	750
485	ditto	3,000
533	1st January 1813	500
535	ditto	450
561	26th ditto	500
568	ditto	500
611	1st December 1812	225
612	1st January 1813	225
693	1st February do.	100
694	ditto	100
695	ditto	100
696	ditto	100
697	ditto	100
698	ditto	100
743	12th March 1813	200
926	1st February do.	225
1095	1st March do.	225
2070	ditto	100
2071	ditto	100
2074	ditto	100
2075	ditto	100
2076	ditto	100
2077	ditto	100
2210	1st April 1813	100
2211	ditto	100
2241	ditto	250
2272	4th May 1813	100
2273	ditto	100
2274	ditto	100
2276	ditto	100
2279	ditto	100
2281	ditto	100
2299	ditto	100
2300	ditto	100
2301	ditto	100
2302	ditto	100
2330	4th August 1813	100
2415	2d September 1813	100
2416	ditto	100
2420	ditto	100
2421	ditto	100
2423	ditto	100
2424	6th September 1813	100
2434	2d ditto	100
2438	ditto	100
2439	ditto	100
2440	ditto	100
2441	ditto	100
2442	ditto	100
2443	ditto	100
2444	ditto	100
2445	ditto	100

NO.	DATE	Spanish Dollars.
2446	2d September 1813	100
2447	ditto	100
2449	ditto	100
2451	ditto	100
2452	ditto	100
2453	ditto	100
2509	24th August 1813	100
2510	ditto	100
2511	ditto	100
2512	ditto	100
2513	ditto	100
2535	12th October 1813	1,000
2543	ditto	357-14
2549	14th ditto	100
2598	23d ditto	500
2597	ditto	500
2617	9th ditto	100
2636	4th January 1814	1,000
2637	ditto	1,000
2654	18th February 1814	100
2655	1st March do.	100
2656	ditto	100
2661	La. C. 2d April 1814	100
2662	ditto	100
2667	do. 18th March 1814	100
2670	ditto	100
2671	ditto	100
2672	ditto	100
2703	2d April 1814	100
2704	18th February 1814	100
2709	ditto	100
2712	2d April 1814	100
2714	18th February 1814	100
2715	ditto	100
2716	ditto	100
2717	ditto	100
2718	ditto	100
2720	ditto	100
2721	ditto	100
2722	ditto	100
2723	ditto	100
2724	ditto	100
2725	ditto	100
2726	ditto	100
2730	2d April 1814	100
2731	ditto	100
2732	ditto	100
2733	ditto	100
2734	ditto	100
2735	ditto	100
2736	18th February 1814	100
2737	6th April 1814	100
2738	18th February 1814	100
2739	ditto	100
2740	2d April 1814	100
2741	ditto	100
2742	6th ditto	100
2743	2d ditto	100
2744	ditto	100
2745	ditto	100
2746	ditto	100
2747	ditto	100
2748	ditto	100
2749	ditto	100
2750	18th February 1814	100
2751	ditto	100
2752	ditto	100
2753	1st September 1812	250
3 La. A.	ditto 1813	200
5 ditto	ditto	150
7 ditto	ditto	170
8 ditto	ditto	170

TOTAL Span. Dols. 84,035-14
or Java Rupees 184,877-14

J. G. BAUER,
Accountant Genl.

BATAVIA,
ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE,
7th June, 1816.

List of TREASURY NOTES, bearing Interest, cancelled and destroyed on the 7th of June 1816.

No.	Date.	Java Rupees.
409	4th May 1814	100
421	ditto	100
422	ditto	100
463	1st March 1814	72,104-13
423	4th May 1814	100
610	16th June 1814	280,267-26
840	14th Oct. 1814	600
847	ditto	600
927	17th ditto	500
930	ditto	500
1040	5th Jan. 1815	500
1041	ditto	500

No.	Date.	Java Rupees.
1042	15th Sept. 1814	6,651-18
1063	7th Mar. 1815	500
1064	ditto	500
1065	ditto	500
1072	5th Jan. 1815	1,000
1141	8th Mar. —	400
1170	22d ditto	200
1180	14th ditto	1,000
1181	31st ditto	1,000
1193	14th ditto	500
1236	29th ditto	1,000
1302	17th June 1815	200
1306	13th April —	200
1376	4th July —	200
1392	18th April —	1,000
1393	ditto	1,000
1394	ditto	1,000
1395	ditto	1,000
1396	ditto	1,000
1397	ditto	1,000
1398	ditto	1,000
1399	ditto	1,000
1400	ditto	1,000
1401	ditto	1,000
1402	ditto	1,000
1471	9th May 1815	300
1472	ditto	300
1502	ditto	1,000
1503	ditto	1,000
1516	4th July 1815	1,000
1517	ditto	1,000
1511	12th June —	500
1518	4th July —	500
1613	25th ditto	1,000
1614	ditto	1,000
1629	3d Aug. —	500
1678	28th July —	11,000
1698	11th Aug. —	1,000
1702	9th ditto	500
1704	10th ditto	1,000
1707	ditto	1,000
1756	1st July 1815	500
1777	7th Sept. —	1,000
1778	ditto	1,000
1779	ditto	1,000
1780	ditto	1,000
1782	13th ditto	1,000
1792	20th ditto	3,500
1809	2d Oct. 1815	1,000
1810	ditto	300
1812	9th ditto	500
1813	11th ditto	1,000
1824	26th ditto	300
1830	8th Nov. 1815	1,000
1842	22d ditto	400
1843	ditto	200
1847	26th ditto	1,000
1850	30th ditto	1,500
1864	28th Dec. 1815	1,000
1870	13th Feb 1816	1,000
1871	ditto	1,000
1872	ditto	1,000
1873	ditto	1,000
1874	ditto	1,000
1875	ditto	1,000

TOTAL 426,623-27

J. G. BAUER,

Accountant General.

BATAVIA, Accountant's Office, June 7, 1816.

WATERLOO.

COMMISSARIEN IN JAVA; OVER HET FONDS, TER AANMOEDIGING, VEREERING EN ONDERSTEUNING VAN DE GEWAPENDE DIENST DER NEDERLANDEN, de Edelmoedige Donateurs voor dit Fonds, in de gelegenheid willende stellen, om hunne inschrijvingen af te leggen. Verzoeken dezulken dit te willen doen by de Heeren P. T. Conperus en F. Alberts: dewelken zig op verzoek van Commissarissen met de functionen van Thesaurier, wel hebben willen belasten. Zullende gemelde Thesaurieren, tot het einde van deze maand Juny, dagelijks Zon en Feest dagen uitgezonderd, van 's morgens ten 10 tot 's namiddags ten 2 uuren, tot deze ontvang vacceeren, ten huise van de Heer Conperus in de Koestraat. En zullen alle Kwitantien door Commissarissen geteekend, en door een of beide de Thesaurieren gecontra-signeerd worden.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Juny 1816.

N. ENGELHARD,
W. J. CRANSSEN,
L. Z. VEECKENS,
Commissarissen.

Advertisement.

It appearing that a considerable portion of the annual Tax of One half per Cent on the value of Houses and Lands in Batavia and the Suburbs has not yet been paid to the Collector of Customs and Revenues, as directed by Government. Notice is hereby given, that the period for receiving the said Tax is limited to the 15th of the present month, after which legal measures will be forthwith taken to enforce payment from all persons liable thereto who shall not have paid the amounts due by them respectively on or before that date.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Dep. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, }
June 7, 1816. }

Advertentie.

NADEMAAL het gebleken is dat een aanzienlijk gedeelte der jaarlyksche belasting van een half ten honderd van de waarde der Huizen en Landen in de Stad en Voorsteden van Batavia, nog niet is betaald ten Kantore van den Collecteur der Geregtegheden ingevolge de bevelen van het Gouvernement, zo wordt hierby bekend gemaakt dat het termyn tot den outkomst van 2 zegde belasting uiterlyk verlengd is tot medio d. z. c. na welke dag de nalatigen door geregtelyke middelen tot betaling zullen worden genoodzaakt.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY,

Adjunct Sec. van 't Govt.

BATAVIA, den 7de Juny, 1816.

KONINKLYKE NEDERLANDSCHE ARMÉE

IN

INDIEN.

Aanbesteding van de Leverantie van Vies, Fourages, Brand en Licht.

ONDER nadere approbatie, zal de Luit. Kolonel, fungerende Chef der Militaire Administratie, aan den minst inschryvenden, by beslotene billitten, aanbesteden de Leverantie, voor den tyd van drie achtereenvolgende maanden (afraving zullende moeten nemen van en met den 20sten dezer loopende maand,) van de onderstaande artikelen ten dienste der Armée van S. M. den Koning der Nederlanden in Indië, ALS:

BUFFELVLEESCH,
RYST,
ARAK, 1STE SOORT,
AZYN,
ZOUT,
PEPER,
KOFFY,
BRANDHOFT,
OLIE, en
FOURAGES VOOR PAARDEN.

De billetten van inschrijving zullen kunnen ingezonden worden van heden af, tot en met uiterlyk den 18den dezer maand, aan het Bureau der Hofd administratie van welgemelde Armée, op Weltevreden in No. 68—alwaar ook het bestek en de conditien, waarop de Leverantie zal moeten geschieden, voor een ieder ter visie liggen.

De Luit. Kolonel, fung. Chef voorn.

DE STURLER.

WELTEVREDEN. }
den 15den Juny 1816 }

TE KOOP

EEN Huis, voor afbraak, op de Ty-
pist-straat No. 3, zo mede enige
Lycygenen van

HUYTERS.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tax of *One Silver*, for each fruit bearing Cocoa-nut Tree, in the Residency of Buitenzorg for the year 1815, will be collected at the Office of the undersigned Resident from this day (Sundays and Holidays excepted) until the 31st of July next. All Landholders liable to the said tax, are hereby called upon to pay the same within the said period.

Such Land-Owners as have not yet paid the assessment of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, on the valuation of their Estates for the last year, are also requested to pay the same before the end of this month, in failure of which legal measures will be adopted to recover the same from them.

F. E. HARDY, Resident.
Buitenzorg, June 15, 1816.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de Tax van *Een Stuiver Zilver* voor ieder vrugtdragende Clappus Boom in de Residentie Buitenzorg voor het jaar 1815, zal ontvragen worden ten Kantore van den ondergeteekende Resident van heden af, (met uitzondering van Zon en Feestdagen) tot den 31ste July aanstaande.—Waarom alle Landeigenaren die voorschreeven tax moeten voldoen—werden verzocht de betaling daarvan binnen de voorschreeven tyd te laten geschieden.

Tevens worden de zodanigen wien de Tax van het $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent op de getaxeerde waarde der Landeryen voor het gepasseerde jaar nog niet hebben voldaan by deze herinnerd om gezegde betaling uiterlyk voor ultimo dezes te doen.—Zullende de zodanigen die daarna ingeroke mogten zyn gebleven door Justitieele middelen daartoe worden geconstringeerd.

F. E. HARDY, Resident.
Buitenzorg, den 15 Juni 1816.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Proclamation of Government, under date the 15th of May 1812, the Tax of *One Spanish Dollar on Slaves* in the Residency of Buitenzorg for the year 1816, will be received at the Office of the undersigned Resident from this day (Sundays and Holidays excepted) until the 31st July next—all persons liable to said tax, are hereby called upon to pay the same within the said period.

F. E. HARDY, Resident.
RESIDENT'S OFFICE.
Buitenzorg, June 15, 1816.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat in opvolging der Proclamatie van het Gouvernement, gedateerd den 15de Mey 1812, de Tax van *Een Spaansche Maat voor Slaven* in de Residentie Buitenzorg voor het jaar 1816, zal ontvragen worden ten Kantore van den ondergeteekende Resident—van heden af (met uitzondering van Zon en Feestdagen) tot de 31ste July aanstaande.—Wordende dierhalven alle personen die de zulks aangaat hierby herinnerd, om die betaling binnen de voorschreeven tyd te doen.

F. E. HARDY, Resident.
Buitenzorg, den 15de Juni 1816.

For Sale,

OR
FREIGHT to ENGLAND or INDIA—
the ISLE of FRANCE or CAPE OF
GOOD HOPE.

THE good Ship MARY ANNE, Captain JOHN ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, burthen 387 Tons, built of Teak in the year 1811.—For particulars enquire of Messrs. Skelton & Co.
BATAVIA, 29th May, 1816.

For Sale,

FOUR SCHOONERS, built of teak-wood, in good condition, and of about 45 Tons burthen each.
Two PUNCHALLANGS of about 10 Coyangs burthen.
One PUNTER, or large flat bottom Cargo Boat.
A SHIP'S LONG-BOAT with Mast and Oars.

Also,

A Quantity of Pipe Staves—Shingles—Straw Bags—New Water Casks, of different sizes—and Jarak Oil, in tubs.
Enquire of Messrs. Skelton & Co.
BATAVIA, 7th June 1816.

Salt Provision.

American BEEF and PORK, for Sale at No. 17, Great Malacca-street.

Advertentie.

Op Donderdag den 20ste Juny 1816.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoozen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welken den Raad, Vendutie worden gehouden, voor de gewezen Thuin van den Heer Mr. Jan Burger, van een parthy Materialen bestaande in Houtwerken, Yzer, Lood, Steenen en Dak-pannen.

Als mede zal ten zelfden dage worden Verkogt het ledige Erf.

For Sale,

At Messrs. DEAN, SCOTT & Co's
NEWPORT STREET.

HODGSON'S Pale Ale, in casks—Port Wine in half chests, from Gledstones—Prime Irish Beef and Pork, in casks, &c. &c. &c.
BATAVIA, June 13, 1816.

Freight to London.

THE good Ship CYRUS, burthen about 500 Tons, THOMAS LAWSON, Commander.—Apply to Jessen, Trail and Co.
BATAVIA, 7th June, 1816.

For Sale,

At No. 17, Great Malacca-street,
FOR READY-MONEY.

Superfine American FLOUR,
Fresh Florence OIL,
OLIVES and CAPERS,
ANCHOVIES,
Bloom RAISINS, in boxes,
MACARONI, in ditto,
Irish BUTTER, in firkins, &c. &c.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. GROENWALD and CO. offer for Sale a quantity of American Flour, Pilot and Navy Bread, Dutch Gio in cases, Fruit in Brandy, Sallad Oil, and Spermaciti Candles, &c. &c.

Advertentie.

BY GROENEWALD en CO. is te bekomen Americaansch Meel in vaten, Kajuyt en scheeps Beschuyt, Gelever in halve kelders, Frugten op Witte Brandewyn, extra Slaa Oly, vers aangebragt en Premedanten in kisjes, Spermacitie Kaarsen en Ganiteuren voor Reytuingen, &c. &c.

Advertentie.

ALLE den geenen welke iets te pretendeeren hebben, dan wel schuldig te zyn, aan den boedel van wylen den Burger A. Abera, Jongst te Paccalon-gang, op zyne terug reyse naar herwaards overleeden, worden verzocht daar van binnen de tyd van een Maand van heeden gerekend, opgave aan de ondergeteekenden des te doen.

Ook worden die geene, waar voor en by wie, de overleedene zig als Borg g'interponeerd heeft, verzocht: om zig binnen 20 dagen, van heeden gerekend, van andere Borgten te voorzien.

J. MANUEL,
J. H. SIMON,
Gesubst. Exccuteuren.
Samarang,
den 21ste Mei 1816.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te pretendeeren hebben, dan wel verschuldigd zyn, aan den boedel van de met het Schip de Zeeploeg, gearriveerde en nu onlangs overleedene Heer J. C. A. Kunholtz, gelieven daar van opgaaven te doen, binnen de tyd van zes weeken na dato, ten Kantore van den ondergeteekende.

A. VINCENT,
Sec. der Weeskamer.
BATAVIA, den 7de Juny 1816.

Uit de hand te koop.

EEN THUIN, staande aan de Zuyd zyde van de Angeolse vaart, met dezelf huysinge, Stalling, Wagen Huis, en Slave Vertrekken, &c. te bevragen by J. MINNAAR.

Advertentie.

DEN Tekenaar geobtineerd hebbende het verlof, om alhier te mogen aangeleggen Een Heere Logement, en Wagen Verhuurdery, heeft het genoegen het Publiec zo wel daar van te informeren, als dat beide bereeds door hem tot stand zyn gebragt; en de zulken welken mogten verkiezen daar van gebruik te maken, zich kunnen verzekert houden, van goed onthaal, bediening, en Equipage.

DK. MEYER.

SAMARANG, den 1ste May 1816.

To the Editor of the

JAVA GAZETTE.

SIR,

In the year 1811, when the Congress of Vienna assembled to regulate the general interests of the European Commonwealth, the people of England evinced a lively anxiety to accomplish, thro' their unanimity, the total abolition of the Slave Trade—but however impressed themselves with a sense of its horrors; they were well aware that these were less known to others, and that it would be unreasonable to expect at once a correspondent enthusiasm throughout the Continent. This apprehension gave rise to numerous publications, and the energetic appeals that were made to the different nations interested in the traffic, materially tended to engage the public feeling in behalf of the suffering Africans—the eloquent address of Mr. Wilberforce, to Prince Talleyrand, was rewarded in the total abolition of the traffic by France, and how honorable is it to the Netherlands, that the arguments of that great Philanthropist were maintained and enforced by an impressive appeal to her distinguished example. 'Can I believe' he asks 'that the French will thus give way to the lust of commercial profits, at a time when the United Netherlands, a State of which commerce has been considered to be the vital principle, have generously assented to the wishes of their beneficent sovereign, and, without a dissenting voice, have abjured forever those unhallowed and bloody profits?'

A series of letters was also addressed to the Congress of which I send you the 7th, not only as a favorable sample of their general spirit, but as affording a comprehensive view of the misery and desolation which that traffic had actually been proved to have caused.

I have always been of opinion that these dire effects are its universal companions, and some of the arguments in support of this conclusion have been enforced by the writers in your Paper but the time is come to convince the world by facts as well as arguments, and I conceive it to be incumbent on the Benevolent Institution (now five months established) to prove to us whether the effects of the traffic in Celebes and the Eastern Islands have been equally calamitous as in Africa; whether the same passions have prevailed, the same sufferings been engendered, and the same enormities committed; in a word, whether the substitution of a name, would render the following representation equally applicable to those Islands of the Archipelago where the traffic formerly prevailed. If the Institution can accomplish this, I will acknowledge that it has done some service, not only in giving proof to the world of the existence of the evils it is associated to redress, but an earnest of its capacity to fulfil these sacred ends of the foundation.

ANGLICANUS.

DUTIES OF THE GENERAL CONGRESS.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

LETTER VII.

I have shewn that the dreadful state of man, which is the subject of the Slave trade, is not a natal or hereditary condition in Africa; that it is always imposed upon men who were once free, or whose servitude was of the mildest species; and that it exists there, only for the purposes of commerce, and while in a progress to exportation.

I have next examined the means by which Slaves are made, and have shewn that they are, generally speaking, of three kinds,—man-stealing, criminal judgments, and war; of which the last is beyond comparison the most productive. That they involve the most atrocious crimes, and produce the most calamitous consequences, has appeared incidentally in our way; but in a manner very inadequate to the frightful reality of the case. The limits to which I must confine myself, will not admit of the full description, much less the proofs, that might suffice to impress on the uninformed reader, right conceptions of the Slave Trade, in respect of those tremendous evils, moral and physical, of which it is the cause. They are without a parallel in the annals of human misery and human guilt.

The reflecting mind may, however, image to itself from a few general considerations,

some faint outline of the pestilent and cruel effects of such practices as I have described in social and domestic life.

Fraud and violence are the native growth of every climate; but in Africa, they are not, as in other countries, weeds scattered in the crop of social blessings, and kept down in great measure by the laws: they are rather cultured as the staple product of the soil. The most exquisite human misery, created by the most hideous crimes, is the chief manufacture of the African nations, the basis of their export trade, the grand source of their private and public wealth. Without slave-making, no commerce, no income for the states or merchant, no revenue for the king or petty chief, no foreign luxuries for him or his powerful dependents. It is not strange, then, that the poor natives should be wholly bereft of that personal security, and that tranquillising sense of it, which are the best fruits of civil government: and should live in perpetual apprehension of an evil worse than death.

It is not only from foreign enemies, whether in the open war, or *tegria*, that they are in continual danger. The lawless violence, or the false accusation of their chief, or even a private neighbour, may hurry them at any hour from their families and homes, into perpetual slavery and exile. The mother cannot lie down at night without the risk of being severed for ever from her husband and children before the morning. The villager going afield to his daily occupations, knows that he may be carried off by ferocious man-stealers lying in ambush to seize him, and return to his family no more. A boy cannot be sent school by his parents, without danger that he may be the victim of a similar crime on his way, and be lost to them for life. (1). Man, in consequence of that accursed commerce, becomes the natural prey of man. The children of Adam become more dangerous than the wild beasts of the forest to each other. The malignant passions are no longer necessary to whet their fratricidal arms. Avarice, ever ravenous avarice, and the animal appetites, excited by exotic luxuries, are a surer and more lasting impulse.

Anger and revenge are comparatively harmless evils. We may feel occasionally the sting of the wasp, but should think nothing of those troublesome and vindictive insects, if the proboscis of the thirsty gnat or of the fly, our constant inmates, were equally venomous.

Those acute philosophers, the slave traders, indeed, can see nothing in this distinction. They hold that the wars, and I suppose the man stealing too, of Africa, are not increased by the Slave Trade. But by men of ordinary judgments, cupidity, added to anger and revenge, will be expected to produce far wider and more constant, as well as more cruel effects, than those malignant passions alone.

What hope is there under such circumstances of advances in those arts which at once extend the means of human subsistence, and mitigate the evils, and multiply the comforts, of men. Agriculture and commerce are the children of peace and legal security. They rarely thrive till military aristocracies, and their inseparable companions, intestine war and rapine (a stage in the history of nations, which in Europe we call the feudal times) have passed away. Till the sword gives place to the gown, 'tis vain to recommend the plough, the loom, or the keel. But how much more fatal to the pursuits of peaceful industry must be a state of manners in which the people themselves are the spoil of predatory war, or lawless violence! The feudal vassal might see his cattle driven away, his cottage burned, and his fields laid waste, by the arms of a neighbouring chief, or might be stripped of the fruits of his industry by his own needy and rapacious lord: but his fields were left, his wife and children remained to him, his hands and strength for future labour were his own. He might be slain, 'tis true; but had not to fear the living death of slavery in a foreign land. (2) Yet barbarism and indolence were the natural fruits of feudal violence and oppression. How can it be wonder, then, if industry and civilization have advanced so little in Africa, where the fearful dangers of slavery and exile are added to the insecurity of property and life; and where men are obliged to carry arms continually for the defence of their personal freedom? (3)

The political bad consequences aggravated and uphold the civil. The Slave Trade is the perennial cause of war between different

(1) This may seem, perhaps, no very probable case, but there are schools in many parts of Africa, and the stealing away a boy from his master is one of the acts of kidnapping of which Mr. Park was an eye witness.—See his Travels, p. 336.

(2) It is not alleged of our feudal Barons that they ever carried off the velleins or bondmen of others: nor could they have held them in servitude, if they did: for the law required as the evidence of villeinage, proof of the existence of that relation to the claimant himself, or his ancestors, from time immemorial, and the *onus probandi* was on the lord.—See Mr. Hargrave's argument in the case of *Somersset the Negro*, and the authorities there quoted.

(3) The fact is thus deposed to by one of the African Captains, examined before the Privy Council. Being asked whether the natives of those countries go armed in order to prevent such outrages (the forcibly carrying them off as slaves) he said "they generally are armed; those who can afford to purchase them, with muskets; the others with side arms. This they do to defend themselves from wild beasts which are very numerous on the island coast (of which only Captain Deane speaks), and it may be also to protect themselves from their countrymen: but of this he is not sure."—Privy Council Report, title Slaves, evidence of Captain Deane.

States. It cuts off all commercial and benevolent intercourse between them. Their borders are made a desolate waste, and cannot be traversed without extreme danger even in times of peace. The sordid and cruel object of their wars, robs their wretched people even of the repose which sometimes follows subjugation. A victorious invader has no desire to occupy and govern the country he subdues. It is abandoned on his approach by all who have time and means for migration. Of the rest he seizes all he can, and sends to the slave market all at least who are of age for labour; then burns their towns and villages, and retires (4). To receive the conquered as his subjects would be to renounce his booty: to annex their country to his own dominions, would be to assert an empty and useless title. His own subjects dare not colonize in the desert he has made, even if they had any adequate motive to do so; for they would in their turn be driven away, or carried off into slavery by the returning exiles, or the neighbouring states in which they found an asylum. But his own population, kept down by the same pestilent cause, can afford no reinforcements. The conquered country, therefore, is abandoned, till peace at length being made, because there is no more spoil for war, the surviving fugitives slowly and cautiously return to their beloved native spot, rebuild their villages, and by the wonderful fecundity of the negro race, population rapidly revives, till the new human harvest invites again the sickle of a slave-making invader (5). The returning people, however, naturally fear to approach the territory of their former enemies; and before their increasing numbers require such an approximation, they are most probably again at war, so that the deserted frontier is continually growing wider, and furnishing a more extensive domain to the lions and other beasts of prey, and increasing the obstacles to commerce between different nations.

Every account we have of the state of Africa will be found to correspond with this melancholy picture. It would seem to threaten at some remote period the total depopulation of that quarter of the globe, if the slave trade should continue long enough to finish its horrible work, if there were not one counteracting and one extenuating cause, both subjects of shameful reflection to Europe. The first is what I have already noticed, the pre-eminent fecundity of a race which our oppression renders sterile in our colonies; the other is the obnoxious fact, that the depopulating causes lose their force in proportion to the distance of an interior country in Africa from the western coast.

It is there where merchants, called Christian, instigate the cruel practices which I have described, that their prevalence and their effects are most conspicuous. As we advance from the coast into the interior, population grows denser, and the state of society improves. Perhaps in the central parts there are regions yet uncursed with the slave trade, and too remote from the coast ever to engage in it with profit. (6)

JUBA.

- (4) See Park's Travels, p. 293, &c.
(5) Park, 291-2, and in many other places.
(6) For these general features in the state of Africa, as far as it has been explored, I refer generally to the accounts of all the travellers whose works have already been quoted, and to the journal of Mr. Park's last expedition, which is now issuing from the press. Mr. Barrow's second chapter of his second volume is also very important. It comprises an official report made to General Dundas as to the state of the interior country of Southern Africa, by Commissioners sent from the Cape to examine it, in which they express their astonishment at the advanced state of civilisation they beheld in the most remote countries they visited. They found at *Lectako*, "a large and populous city," and were well informed there of a city eight or ten days' journey further from the coast, so large that, to use their own words, "if a person set out in the morning from one extremity and travelled to the other he would not be able to return before the following day; that the people were of a kind and friendly disposition, were very ingenious in carving of wood, and had furnaces for smelting both copper and iron; that they were exceedingly rich in cattle, their gardens and lands were better cultivated, and their dwellings much superior, to those of *Lectako*."

Shipping Intelligence.

BATAVIA.

- ARRIVALS.] June 7.—Brig Eagle, John Pearson, from Tagal 6th May.—cargo, Coffee,—passenger, Mr. Rob. Holl, Supra Cargo.
9.—Brig Susana Barbara, E. S. Badendyk, from Tagal 31st May.
10.—Brig Maria Louisa, J. H. Vysma, from Ambon 10th May.—passengers, Mrs. de Groot and children.
12.—H. C. ship General Hewet, Capt. W. Campbell, from England 9th Feb.
Same day—Arab brig Pattamabarak, Said Hassan Bahadon, from Sourabaya 18th May.
13.—Ship Ocean, A. L. Johnstone, from Banca 4th June.—passenger, Capt. Forbes, Madras European Regiment, and Assistant Resident at Banca.
DEPARTURES.] June 9th.—Ship James Drummond, F. Balston, for Eastern Ports of Java.—Passenger Mrs. Babston.
Same day—H. C. Ship Fairlie, Capt. T. E. Ward, for London.
Ditto—H. C. Cruiser Thetis, Lieut. R. Reynolds.
12.—Malay brig Expedition, Mohamathan, for Palembang.
13.—Dutch ship Twee Vrienden, P. J. Pieters, for Indragayo.
14.—Brig Helena Jacoba, C. Materos, for Samarang.

DEATH.]—On Wednesday last the 18th instant, Captain Elijah Moore, aged 33, late Commander of the American ship *Fair American*.

Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1816.

The arrival of His Majesty's ship *Lyra* and the Honorable Company's ship *General Hewit*, at Anjier, on Friday the 7th instant, brought intelligence that His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Amherst, might be hourly expected in the *Alceste* frigate on his way to China. His Lordship and suite arrived on Sunday, and preparations having been made for facilitating their journey, they immediately landed and arrived at Batavia on Thursday afternoon, where His Lordship was received by Major-General Sir William Grant Kier, at the Government-house, under the usual honors due to his rank.

Yesterday morning His Lordship received and returned the visits of their Excellencies the Commissioners from His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and we are happy to understand that instead of returning to Anjier he will await the arrival of His Majesty's ship *Alceste* in Batavia-roads.

We are glad to announce the safe arrival of His Excellency Lieutenant-General ANTING, Commander in Chief of His Netherland Majesty's Army in India; after a very disagreeable voyage from Bencoolen. His Excellency and family left the small vessel in which they came from thence at Anjier, and came overland to Batavia, where they arrived in good health on Monday last.

The intelligence received from Europe by this occasion extends to the 9th of February, and we have been favored with the perusal of English papers to the 5th of that month. Parliament had met, and the Prince Regent's speech, owing to the illness of His Royal Highness, had been read by Commission; it had produced some discussion in consequence of the delay in submitting the Treaties to Parliament, but the address had been voted by a large majority. It was in contemplation to renew 5 per cent. of the Income Tax, to avoid the necessity of opening a new loan. The Marriage of the Princess Charlotte to a Prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg was in progress, and appeared to give very general satisfaction; His Highness is spoken of as a young man of great respectability and character, and such union so naturally reminds us of the prosperous era which succeeded the Marriage of Queen Anne to Prince George of Denmark, that the general feeling on the occasion may be sufficiently accounted for.

A day had been appointed for the British Troops to leave Paris, and considerable agitation in consequence prevailed. It is said that the Duke of Wellington had been prevailed on by the Government to send a division of 15,000 men back to the Capital.

The differences between Austria and Bavaria were a serious aspect; preparations were making for war.

A Persian Embassy had been received at St. Petersburg.

The Spanish expedition at Cadiz had not sailed, and desertions from that Army were numerous.—The Government of Carthage in South America had proposed to the States Assembly to place themselves under the protection of Great Britain, as the only power capable of affording it. The proposal had been approved by the Assembly, and a deputation sent to Jamaica.

We publish some extracts from these journals, and will communicate further details in our next.

EUROPE.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

This being the day appointed for the Meeting of Parliament, the two Houses assembled, and in the absence of the Prince Regent, the Session was opened by Commissioners. The House of Commons having been summoned, the Speaker, attended by a number of Members, proceeded up to the Bar, when the following Speech, in the name of the Prince Regent, was delivered by the Lord Chancellor, as Chief Commissioner:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,
We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent directs us to acquaint you, that he has had the greatest satisfaction in calling you together, under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of Peace throughout Europe.

The splendid and decisive successes obtained by his Majesty's arms, and those of his

Allies, had led, at an early period of the campaign, to the re-establishment of the authority of his Most Christian Majesty in the Capital of his dominions; and it has been since that time his Royal Highness's most earnest endeavour to promote such arrangements as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe.

In the adjustment of these arrangements it was natural to expect that many difficulties would occur; but the Prince Regent trusts it will be found that, by moderation and firmness, they have been effectually surmounted.

To the intimate union which has happily subsisted between the Allied Powers, the Nations of the Continent have twice owed their deliverance. His Royal Highness has no doubt that you will be sensible of the great importance of maintaining in its full force that alliance from which so many advantages have been already derived, and which affords the best prospect of the continuance of Peace.

The Prince Regent has directed Copies of the several Treaties and Conventions which have been concluded to be laid before you.

The extraordinary situation in which the Powers of Europe have been placed, from the circumstances which have attended the French Revolution, and more especially in consequence of the events of last year, has induced the Allies to adopt precautionary measures, which they consider as indispensably necessary for the general security.

As his Royal Highness has concurred in these measures, from a full conviction of their justice and sound policy, he relies confidently on your co-operation in such proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
The Prince Regent has directed the estimates for the present year to be laid before you.

His Royal Highness is happy to inform you, that the Manufactures, Commerce, and Revenue of the United Kingdom are in a flourishing condition.

The great exertions which you enabled him to make in the course of the last year, afforded the means of bringing the contest in which we were engaged to so glorious and speedy a termination.

The Prince Regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which such exertions could not fail to produce; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that you may rely on every disposition on his part to concur in such measures of economy, as may be found consistent with the security of the country, and with that station which we occupy in Europe.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
The negotiations which the Prince Regent

announced to you at the end of the last Session of Parliament, as being in progress, with a view to a Commercial arrangement between this Country and the United States of America, have been brought to a satisfactory issue. His Royal Highness has given orders, that a Copy of the Treaty which has been concluded shall be laid before you; and he confidently trusts, that the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostilities in which we have been involved in the Island of Ceylon, and on the Continent of India, have been attended with decisive success.

Those in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honorable to the British character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prosperity of that valuable possession.

The operations in India have led to an Armistice, which gives reason to hope that a Peace may have been concluded on terms advantageous to our interests in that part of the world.

At the close of a contest so extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe, and which has exalted the character and military renown of the British nation beyond all former example, the Prince Regent cannot but feel, that under Providence, he is indebted for the success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of Parliament, and to the perseverance and public spirit of his Majesty's people.

It will be the Prince Regent's endeavour to maintain, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, the high character which this Country has acquired amongst the nations of the world: and his Royal Highness has directed us to express his sincere and earnest hope, that the same union amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to surmount so many dangers, and has brought this eventful struggle to so auspicious an issue, may now animate us in Peace, and induce us cordially to co-operate in all those measures which may best manifest our gratitude for the Divine Protection, and most effectually promote the prosperity and happiness of our Country.

Lords Churchill, Harris, and Melbourne, Viscount Granville, Earl of Verulam, and the Bishop of Gloucester, took the oaths and their seats.

About five o'clock the Speech having been again read by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the Clerk, the Marquis of Huntley proposed the Address, which he prefaced by

taking a view of the chief events that had occurred abroad since last Session, and which formed the most prominent topics of the Speech. With respect to our domestic affairs, he observed, that the country, in the course of this arduous contest, had certainly been subjected to heavy burthens and great privations, but he trusted Parliament would unite its endeavours with those of the Prince and Ministers, to promote the welfare of the agricultural and commercial interests, so that, if possible, there might not be one heavy heart in the British dominions. He concluded by moving the Address, which was, as usual, an echo to the Speech, and which was briefly seconded by Lord Calthorpe.

Lord Grenville expressed his sincere concurrence in all the topics of the Speech, but reserved himself for the discussion of the questions Parliament would have to entertain, without any bias.

The Marquis of Lansdowne also agreed with most parts of the Address; but as to the objects of the war, or the advantages we might be supposed to have derived from the peace, he thought their Lordships were not then possessed of information which could bring them to any accurate conclusion.

The Earl of Liverpool expressed his satisfaction at the unanimity which prevailed respecting the Address, and stated it to be the anxious wish of Ministers to adopt every plan of restriction and economy which can be introduced, consistently with the safety of the country, and with that station which she now holds, and is bound to hold, among the nations of Europe.—Copies of the different Treaties would be immediately laid on the Table, and his Lordship gave notice, that he would fix that day fortnight for the discussion of our Treaty with France, and the three other Treaties with our Allies.

Lord Holland concurred with most of the topics in the Address, but as his opinion was originally against the war, he could not congratulate the Throne on the termination of that which it was improper to have pursued. Nor could he agree in congratulating the Regent on the way in which the Bourbons had been placed on the throne of France: as to the probable permanence of tranquillity, he could not form a judgment; but it put him in mind of what Sir A. Michell, or Sir C. H. Williams (he had forgot which) said, when asked by the Empress of Russia what he thought of a certain road? his answer was, that he had travelled 200 miles on a bridge, and it had only brought him to the water at last.—After a few words from Earl Grosvenor, the Address was agreed to, *nem. con.*

The Earl of Shottesbury was voted Chairman of Committees for the present Session.—Adj.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday last have reached town.—Sir Robert Wilson, Capt. Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, who were conveyed to the prison de la Force, on Tuesday, have had several interrogatories put to them by the Police. It was, in England, at first surmised that the affliction of Madame Lavalette might have created a sort of chivalrous resolution in some young Englishmen to release the object of her apprehensions, without adverting to his political demerits; but the Parisian statements would lead on the contrary to the conclusion that the whole undertaking had originated in political intrigue. They represent the parties in question as connected with others in this country, who concern themselves in the affairs of the Bonapartists. They state, that the escape of Lavalette was adopted as a necessary preliminary to the communicating a protest on his part to an English nobleman, who was to bring the matter before Parliament.

The Funds have fallen; and the persons comprised in the second article of the Ordinance of the 24th July have been ordered to quit the kingdom before the 25th of February. The different Governments of the Continent do not seem inclined to meet the imprudent and vindictive policy of the French Government respecting those individuals, as all their States appear open to them.

Such is the unsettled state of France, that the King has requested the Duke of Wellington to permit 23,000 men to remain near Paris: even Talleyrand is represented as making preparations against some imminent danger: he has always been found prepared at every extraordinary crisis, and has the instinct ascribed to rats, to decamp as soon as the edifice becomes crazy. Marshals Massena, Suchet, Angereau, and Lefevre, have been deprived of their pay; Serrurier has been put upon half-pay; and 170 General Officers have been cashiered. The Duke de Raguse (Marmont) is not comprehended in the list of Marshals appointed to Governments: and this omission is universally attributed to the steps he took to procure Madame Lavalette an audience with the King.

Letters from Paris say that agitation increases there, instead of diminishing—that several arrests have taken place—that alarm spreads—that the Ministers, it is feared, will be forced to retire—that

the Ultra-Royalists have succeeded in nominating the Members of the Central Commission, which is to report upon the Budget, in which it is expected the Ministers will be completely defeated, and the great measure proposed, relative to the national forests, be thrown out.—*Courier*.

A Dutch Mail arrived yesterday. The principal article of its contents is a Decree by the King of Prussia, for suppressing all secret societies in his dominions, and more particularly "the Grand Union of Virtue," which, in former times of peril and distress, had received his Royal sanction, and of which he was himself a Member. This severe measure has, it is said, been rendered necessary in consequence of the violent and rancorous spirit of party produced by the contests and discussions of the different institutions. Several Lodges of Freemasons are, however, exempted from the operation of the Decree.

A report is prevalent at Munich, that the negotiations relative to territorial exchanges between Austria and Bavaria are in a very unsatisfactory state; Bavaria being determined, it is said, to maintain, unimpaired, the integrity of her dominions.

According to letters from Ratisbon, Eugene Beauharnois has been appointed Duke of Bavaria, and Generalissimo of the Bavarian armies. This appointment gives an appearance of probability to rumours of serious differences existing between the Courts of Munich and Vienna.

The arrival of Lavalette in the capital of Bavaria, is mentioned in a letter received at Brussels from Frankfurt.

The Prince of Nassau Weilbourg died on the 9th inst. of apoplexy.

Duke Augustus of Brunswick, brother to the late Duke, has received, from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Order of the Guelphs.

The Union of East Friesland to the Kingdom of Hanover, is said to have caused great jealousy at Hamburg, where it is considered as likely to transfer to the Elbe a great part of the trade, which used to be conveyed up the Elbe.

Bonaparte, in one of his Proclamations from Lyons, boasted of what he had achieved for the agriculture of France, and took the credit of that vast improvement which has been effected. But he unjustly claimed that to which he had no right—the improvement of the surface of France has proceeded from the division of land. The proprietors have but small estates, and to enable them to live with comfort, they devote their attention to what may be termed a new art, and the proper cultivation of the fields is the result. Those things were in process, and partly accomplished before Bonaparte assumed the Government.

The Spanish Ambassador is said to be placed in an awkward dilemma, in consequence of instructions received from the *beloved Ferdinand*, demanding the surrender, by this Government, of certain individuals resident in this country, who fled from Spain to avoid persecution.

The Act of Parliament which passed last Session, authorising a direct trade from the West Indies to the Island of Malta, in the Mediterranean, has given much satisfaction in the Colonies, where the most beneficial consequences are anticipated from it.

A very active war is still carried on against all the emblems of Bonaparte's and the Revolutionary Governments. Amongst other articles, one of the Journals announces that the Subprefect of Falaise had publicly burnt a picture of Liberty.

The *Ranger* packet, arrived at Falkmouth, from New York, after a passage of only nineteen days, has brought us American Papers to the 31st inst. The Treaty with the Dey of Algiers was ratified by the Senate on the 20th Dec. The Independents of Mexico have sent a Minister to the United States. Nothing is said of his reception, nor of the recognition of his Government.

The *Hull Advertiser* says, Meetings are about to be held in several parts of the West Riding, to propose Petitions to Parliament for the total abolition of the Property Tax, agreeable to the expectations that were held forth to the Public when this Tax at first commenced.

Brighton, Jan. 31.—The following Bulletin was exhibited at the Pavilion this morning:—

"Sunday, half-past 10 a. m.
"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has passed a good night, and is, in every respect, better this morning."
"M. J. TIERNEY."

The strange mis-statements respecting the Prince Regent which have appeared in several of the London Newspapers, yesterday, it would be very difficult to account for. His Royal Highness, as we have already stated, has had a most severe

attack of the gout, but it has been entirely confined to the feet and one knee; and never for an instant, has it placed his life in any degree of danger. Indeed, so much the reverse has the case been, that the physicians declare, that the severity of the attack considered, its consequences have been unusually favourable; and this is ascribed to the strength of his Royal Highness's constitution. The malady, as is usual in its progress, has, at intervals, been attended with much pain, which his Royal Highness has borne with extreme fortitude.

JANUARY 30, 1816.

There was a fresh arrival of Paris Papers yesterday. It is obvious, from their contents, that a very considerable degree of agitation prevails, not only in Paris, but also in other parts of the kingdom, and Dijon, in particular, seems marked by a strong revolutionary spirit. Count Maxime de Choiseul, the Prefect of the Cote d'Or, has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of that department, complaining that many persons still invoke the name of Bonaparte, and turn "that name, still too dear to the enemies of their country," to purposes of sedition.—At Paris, Generals Bclair and Pires, together with some private soldiers, have been, among a number of other persons, arrested: the extraordinary patrols continue on the alert, and the Guard at the Palace has been augmented. A number of seditious persons, who were very active during Bonaparte's last usurpation, have been apprehended in the suburb of St. Marceau.

The Chamber of Deputies is at present engaged in discussing the plan for allowing endowments to the Clergy for a limited time, but subject to the approbation of the King in each instance.—There is a notice respecting the Committee on the Budget, upon which question the Ultra-Royalists and the Ministers are again at variance; the former strenuously opposing that part of the *projet* which relates to the sale of the forests formerly belonging to the Clergy,—a measure which the Minister of Finance considers absolutely necessary, for the purpose of retrieving the wants of the Treasury; but the Ultra-Royalists, with their usual hot-headed zeal for every thing appertaining to the *old regime*, will not allow reasons founded on expediency, however cogent, to have any weight against the original sin of taking these forests from the Clergy.

Madame Lavalette was released from prison on Tuesday evening, after giving bail, as required by law.—Sieyes is to retire into Prussia.—Vandamme is going to America.—Cambaceres has solicited leave to reside in Russia. [There are but three countries, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to which the Regicides, and other persons to whom the Amnesty applies, are allowed to retire.]—Tallien has obtained a suspension of the order for his departure, on the ground of ill health.—The bones of Louis XVI, or those which have been substituted for them, are to be canonized; and no doubt they will soon perform as many miracles as those of any other Saint in the Romish calendar!

Letters from Paris announce, that some serious disturbances have broken out at Lyons, when a great number of Bonapartists, Federalists, &c. assembled on the *Place des Terreaux*, threatening destruction to the Royalists. The insurgents were dispersed, but not without bloodshed.

A letter from Madrid says, that on Christmas-day, Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, with his accustomed liberality and respect for the day, condemned fifteen more of the *Liberals* to banishment, hard labour, &c. and ordered, on the other hand, that all the Spaniards who had been in the service of King Joseph Bonaparte should be set at liberty.

A Flanders Mail has brought a Brussels Paper, which gives from a private letter the particulars of Mr. Bruce's examination before the Police. Mr. Bruce is represented as having given an asylum and protection to Lavalette, without any previous plot or concert with any other person. It is said, in this account, that Lavalette entered Bruce's apartment, announcing who he was—"I am Lavalette; I have just escaped from prison; I am pursued; I see some Gendarmes at the end of the street; I dare not proceed for fear of being again arrested; I fly to you; I confide myself to English honour (*loyante*) save me." Mr. Bruce then gave him his uniform, and assisted in conveying him out of the kingdom. There must be some mistake with respect to Mr. Bruce's uniform; he is not in the army; and indeed the whole relation wants confirmation.

From Brussels it is stated, "that several persons who are to quit France in consequence of the Law of Amnesty, have asked for passports to the Netherlands or

to America; they say also that several French Officers leave their country for the United States, and that the English Government does not see without uneasiness an emigration which might endanger its interest in America."

The Austrian Archduke John is, it is said, to assume the important character of Viceroy of Venetian Lombardy.

Sir Wm. Coke, one of his Majesty's Judges in the Island of Ceylon, proceeds to India in the *Regent*, China ship, now under dispatch.

The whole of the naval establishment hitherto stationary at Madras, was expected to be removed to Trincomalee, in Ceylon, early in October.

From the recent advance in *Bank Stock*, it is presumed that the Bank of England have it in contemplation, before long, to give a *bonus* to the Proprietors. On Friday *Bank Stock* rose one per cent. and the following day *nine per cent.*

THE STAR, DEC. 19.

The period, we hope, is not very far distant in which we shall be able to announce the entire annihilation of the *Barbary tyrants*—the complete overthrow of the enslaved people of the whole North-coast of Africa; and the extension of European protection and jurisprudence to their persons and property. In the mean time we have great satisfaction in recording any fact calculated to prove that success must attend any well concerted plan undertaken for such objects.

Our Readers have already been informed of the spirited manner in which the Americans demanded and obtained justice of the Dey of Algiers—obliging him to release all American prisoners, to pay 10,000 dollars for two prizes taken three years ago, to restore a cargo of cotton lately seized. This Treaty, which was signed on the 4th of July, also contained other stipulations proving the imbecility of the Algerine despot.

By the New-York Papers received yesterday we learn, that the American Squadron proceeded from Algiers to Tunis, Commodore Decatur having learnt that the Bey had permitted an English frigate, during the war with Great Britain, to come in and take from the harbour of Tunis two prizes which had been sent in there by the privateer *Abellino*, of Boston.

The Commodore demanded, that the Bey should pay 40,000 dollars for the two prizes which had been given up; the Bey, after deliberating a short time, agreed to pay the money to the American Consul, as a restitution to the owners of the privateers for the two vessels.

From Tunis the squadron proceeded to Tripoli, where Commodore Decatur learnt that a prize-vessel had also been permitted to be taken out of their harbour by a British sloop of war, and that the American Consul had been compelled to take down his flag. The Bashaw attempted to bully the Americans, but finding them preparing to attack him, he paid the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the prize vessel, released ten Christian captives demanded by the Commodore, and re-hoisted the American flag under a salute of 31 guns. The American squadron consisted of the *Independence* of 74 guns, two frigates, seven brigs, and three schooners, in all fifteen sail. They are now probably in the harbour of Boston.

NEDERLANDEN.

BRUSSEL, den 27 Augustus.

Hoofdkwartier RAISMES, den 25 Augustus 1815.

By het tweede arme-korps van het Koninklyke Nederlandsche leger te velde, gekantonneerd op de vestingen Valenciennes en Condé, gekommandeerd door den luitenant-generaal Siedman, is de verjaardag van onzen geliefden en geëerbiedigden Koning plechtig gevierd.

Deze heugelyke dag werd aangekondigd door 101 salut-schoten, welke, ten 12 en 4 uren nadenmiddag, herhaald werden. Het korps d'armee werd, in volle tenue, onder de wapenen gebracht, en passeerde de revue, onder het verrigten van militaire evolutien: Door de generaals kommanderende de brigaden werden gepaste aanspraken gedaan, die met geëdrift door de troepen, zoo infanterie als kavalerie, ontvangen en met driewerf *leve de Koning!* beantwoord werden.

Onder eene daartoe vervaardigde groen tent, keuriglyk versierd met vele topasselyke versen in medaillons pronkende, en des avonds fraai geillumineerd, werd door den kommanderenden generaal een prachtige maaltijd van 60 couverts gegeven. Het feest van den dag werd met die geëdrift gevierd, welke alleen door den besten en regtvaardigsten der Koningen opgewekt kan worden, en duurde tot

in den lasen avond. De toasten, welke by deze gelegenheid werden ingesfeld, waren de volgende: *De Koning*; dat Zyner Majesteits regering zoo langdurig als gelukkig moge wezen; de hoop van Nederland is hierop gevestigd. *De Koningin*; Harer Majesteits hooge deugden doen haar steeds het geluk ondervinden, hetwelk de uitoefening derzelve verdient; zy stortte balsem in de wonden van den Kroonprins. *De Prins van Oranje*; de lauweren, die Zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid met zoo veel luister verdiende, zullen eeuwig voor ons vaderland bloeyen. *Prins Frederik der Nederlanden*; de be-minnelykste Vorst, die ooit onder Vorsten verscheen, zal altyd leven in de harten van alle Nederlanders. *Het Koninklyk Huis*; het Koninklyke Huis van Oranje, hetwelk de geschiedenis der Nederlanden zoo heerlijk versiert, en steeds het treffendste voorbeeld geeft in de uitoefening der verhevenste deugden, regere en bloeye in eenen onafgebroken voorspoed, tot op het laatste der eeuwen. *De Geallieerde Mogendheden*; de band van eenigheid en trouw, welke hen nu vereenigt, blyve onverbroken; zy mogen in de maatregelen, welke zy thans beradslagen, daartoe de duurzaamste grondvesten leggen. *Her-tog van Wellington*, prins van Waterloo; zyne eerzui staat op het slagveld van Waterloo, en spreekt tot de nakomelingschap. *Prins Blücher*; de goede zaak vond in hem een magtig steunpunt. *De Nederlandsche armee*; de band van broederschap, die de Zuid-en Noord-Nederlanders op hetzelfde slagveld verenigde, blyve onverbrekelyk; Koning en vaderland hebben op haar het oog gevestigd.

De heer Baz, vrijwilliger by de kompanie Leidsche Studenten; heeft zich in het byzonder verdienstelyk gemaakt met de vromd van dit feest te veredelen door het vervaardigen der volgende daarop toepasselyke versen.

Laat, Nederlanders! thans uw dankbren juichtoon
Die juichtoon klinkt luid den Franschen bodem rond,
Moet door de lago ziel van 't dwinglands vrienden bo-

Zy voel' dees zeghebe, gestort uit hart en mond:
Zwaai in uw vaderland den scepter nog veel jaren,
O Koning, leef, regeer, geniet het zaligst lot;
Der Nederlanden kroon sier nog uw gryze haren,
Bemid door al uw volk, gezegend door uw God.

Triomf, juicht, Belgen; juicht! na 't aaklig nachtyk
Schynt weer de gouden zon van Neêrlands grootheid

De aloude roem herleeft met nooit gedachten luister,
Behaald ook door het bloed van 's Konings grooten

Ja, dierbre WILLEMI ja, Gy hebt uw' zeges-tander,
Geverwd met eigen bloed, op Franschen grond ge-

In 't voor U gloeyend hart van elken Nederlander,
Heeft dankbaarheid voor U eene eerzui opgericht.

Het onverhasterd bloed van uw doorluchte Vaadren,
Zoo menigvuld'g voor 't heil van Nederland gestort,
Gediefte *Frederik!* bruischt door uw jeuglige vaadren,
Gy hebt voor 't vaderland het slagzwaard aangegord,
Thans prykt uw jeuglig hoof', omstingerd met lau-

Verwinnar van Quesnoy! U past die eerekroon:
Uw naam moet o k het feest uw dierbren Vaaders sieren,
Die U met regt bemint, en bouwt op zulk een' Zoon.

U, die door 't oorlog-zwaard den vrede ons weer zult
Wien hikskenende valst dat monster heeft verdreven,
Die U verlustigt in de schoone zegepraal!

U, groote Reider van het lang geleister! Spanje!
Die Neêrlands h'elmsaet ook hana zyt voorgegaan!
U, re de *Wellington!* de glorie van Brittanje!

U, minst het Neêrlandsch harten 't eert uw heldendadn.

Ja, gryze *Blücher!* ja, het zilver van uw haren,
Waar, in uw out'erdom, uw schiere kruin mee praalt,
Prykt heerlyk geschakeerd met eeuwigse lauwerblaren,
Op 's menichdoms vyand in den beestige stry! be-

Rust op die lauweren thans, na 't zegevierend kryden:
Gy hebt met roem vervuld het volken wenschen hoop:
Zie hoe zy zich door U in vrede en heil verblyden,
O Geesl des tirans, o Liefing van Euroop!

Deze krachtige en gevoeltolle dichtregelen werden, met eenen bevalligen overgang van woetmaat, door den dichter op de navolgende wyze besloten:

Franschen! die voorheen gehaden
Hebt in 't bloed van uwen Vorst,

Nu uw Koning weer veraden,
Schandelyk verraden dorst;
'K noode u om, met nydige oogen,
Op dit heuglyk feest te zien!

Hoe, van blydschap opgetogen,
We onzen Koning hulde biën;
'K noodge u, om hier te leeren,
Hoe we, als broeders eensgezind,

Onzen lieven Vorst vereeren,
Als een zoon zyn vader mint;
Ja, ik noode u om te aanschouwen,
Hoe, verrukkend opgespeeld,

'T bly Wilhelms van Nassauwen
'T blygeend Neêrlandsch harte streelt.
Ziet een rei van dappre helden
Op des Konings feest vergaard,

Die der heerschzucht palen stelden
Van het haatlyk volk der aard;
Die steeds houden wat zy zweeren,
Voor den Koning moedig stoen:

Laat de spyt uw ziel verteren,
Of gaat rood van schaamte heen.
Dierbre Koning, Neêrlands Vader!
Ja, vertruk, verheugd van geest,

Komen wy U zeegend nader,
Op dit ons zoo heuglyk feest,
Doen we ook hier den juichtoon klinken,
Juichtoon van heel Nederland!

Lang nog moet de scepter blinken,
In uw vaderlyke hand!
Styg' de roem der Nederlanden,
Nu weer tot den hoogsten top;

Aan de verst gelegen stranden,
Haal' men Neêrlands wimpels op,
Moet met eer 't Oranje pruten;
Dat U vrede en heil omgeeft;

Wy herhalen duizendmalen:
Leef, o dierbre Koning, leef!

BATAVIA,

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SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1816.

The Examiner, Jan. 14, 1816.

ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE RISE AND DOWNFALL OF THE LATE GREAT KAN OF TARTARY, WITH THE STILL MORE REMARKABLE FANCIES THAT TOOK POSSESSION OF THE HEADS OF SOME OF HIS ANTAGONISTS:

Very curious and necessary to be known in order to a complete history of the present marvellous times.

Such of our readers, as have noticed the subject to us, have expressed a great desire to hear something further, if possible, respecting the kingdom called Hing-land, an island lying off the coast of China, of which, together with the strange proceedings of its Prince Jee-Auge, we gave an account some time ago. We are happy to take advantage of the present holidays, which are enjoyed in some way or other by politicians as well as other men, and oblige ourselves as well as them by doing so. People are apt to know themselves better by finding actions resembling their own in the conduct and history of other nations. We think nothing of wearing white grease and powder in our hair; but we are apt to be startled when we hear of other nations plastering theirs with red; and as it is the same with fifty other fashions, so it may be with more serious matters. However, we are not going to moralize. Our business is historical matter of fact; and no part of the world can be indifferent to us now-a-days, especially in the new connexion we are about to open, or try to open, with one of the countries of which we are going to speak.

The reader will remember that we represented Hing-land as having suddenly been misgessed from the sea, owing to the Prince above-mentioned and his companions, who in a strange intoxication of mind had passed their time in boring a hole through it! It since appears however that the submersion was only temporary, or rather an ocular illusion contrived by Providence to bring the said persons to their senses. Things indeed have since been greatly altered there, though not altogether on that account. The facts are as follow:—The Hing Government, it appears, had long been at war with Tartary, on account of their infidelity to a new dynasty raised in the latter country, which they professed to oppose on the ground of its inordinate ambition, alleging that no part of the Eastern world was safe from it. Nor was the accusation unfounded; for the Tartar Kan, Nah-Po-Lee-Hon, had, in fact, not only conquered all the Kings about him, except that of Hing-land, but had deposed several to make way for his own family. One of his brothers, for instance, named Jo-Zif, was put to reign over Siam; another, Je-Rum, over Aracan; a third was made King of Assam, but resigned the crown; and his son-in-law, called Hu-Jeen, acted as Vice-roy of Tibet, from the chief city of which the Grand Lama, or Man-God of that country, had been expelled, and the Kan's infant son made Teshoo in his stead.

On the other hand, the Hing Government was as little candid as the other aggrieved States with regard to the remaining causes of their hatred to the new dynasty and to the Tartar people in general. The fact was, that the Tartars had not long since put an end to the dynasty called Bo-Ur-Bong, that is to say in English, the dynasty of the Poor-Bones,—a coincidence in sound, by the way, which we recommend to the learned in national origins, who will doubtless discover in consequence some remarkable connection between England and Tartary, probably that we all came from the latter country; which is the more likely, inasmuch as the Tartars ride on horses as well as we do, take snuff, and are credibly said to lie down when they go to sleep. But not to digress from our subject,—the Tartars having put an end to the dynasty of the Poor-Bones, proceeded to introduce various popular reforms into the Government, and altogether shewed themselves so indisposed to a variety of prejudices with great reverence over the East, that the surrounding Princes bitterly attacked them, and insisted that they should set up the next person of the discarded dynasty; which so angered the new Independents, that they fell with great fury on all sides of them, and soon made the Sovereigns cry for mercy. A series of victories however, aided by their natural vanity, and the evident and continual jealousy with which an opportunity was watched for revenge, spoilt the Tartars in turn;—they raised their General-in-Chief to the throne, and as they had fought in the first instance for liberty, now went about fighting for conquest. The new Kan succeeded as we have mentioned. He gave thrones to his brothers. He first obliged the Grand Lama to crown him, and then made him stop where he was, and live in a tent fit only for a human being. He had a guard of Europeans, to shew the extent of his warlike travels. He adorned his palace with the choicest pictures, images, and other curiosities from every city he had con-

quered, some of the former of which absolutely had perspective. He was flattered by every Prince but one who had formerly opposed him, and fairly covered with their decorations,—one sending him the order of the Dragon, another that of the Bell, and another that of the Sacred Pigtail. In short, he was looked upon as the greatest Prince who had appeared in the East since the time of Genghis, whom indeed he affected to call to mind; and though the Hing Government still held out against him, it was at length regarded as a hopeless business, inasmuch as he succeeded in obtaining in marriage the daughter of the Emperor of China, the oldest house in Asia. This feeling was redoubled, when the young Princess, whose name was Loo-Hee-Sa, brought him the son above-mentioned. His dynasty was now reckoned firmly established; what especially contributed to its security, was his having put an end in other countries to all the despotic and superstitious customs that did not interfere with his own views:—the Poor-Bones, who had long taken refuge in Hing, had lost every thing, it was clear, but their appetites; and Nah-Po-Lee-Hon, upon the strength of his security, consumed the grandeur of his station by growing fat and corpulent.

But what is man? “Are we not?”—as the celebrated poet Sham observes, in his reflection on mortality—“Are we not fat to day, and thin to-morrow?”—“Does not the longest pigtail,” says No-Wun, “soonest reach the ground?” “Nay,” as the same perfect poet remarks, “is there not a pitch even of corpulence, which upon the whole it is as well not to attain to?” The Great Kan of Tartary, not content with reminding his neighbours of Genghis, and with being addressed by sovereigns without their daring to look in his face, just as if they had been but so many Mandarins, must suppose that conqueror and every other, and so contrived to pick a quarrel with the Emperor of Tobolski, who reigned amidst snow and ice at the very extremity of the northern continent. To make the exploit complete, he even set out on his campaign in winter; and nobody indeed knows what might have been the result, had not such an intense cold come on, accompanied with storms of snow, that the fingers of the Tartars when they attempted to take snuff froze to their faces; multitudes lost their way and were picked off partly by the Tobolskians and more by the frost; and the Great Kan himself, in his usual hurry to dispatch things, rode up full but against the wall of the city of Irkutsk, and gave himself a knock-me-down blow on the spot. The consequence was the flight of the rest of his army, followed by his own; for recovering himself after a while, he resumed his usual expedition, and outstripping his soldiers, arrived through clouds of assailants at his chief city Samarcand, where it is said, quietly seating himself, he took a pinch of warm snuff, and said—“This is much better than in Tobolski.” His admirers, (for he still had some, as he had not lost every thing) said that this was a piece of proper inflexibility, becoming a soldier of great views; but the old-dynasty Kings, and their friends, said it was mere unfeelingness, and quoted the examples of their own ancestors, who after seeing their subjects cut up on similar occasions, always looked very grave and devout.

It will easily be imagined that these Princes did not lose the precious opportunity offered them. They were now grown a little wiser. They talked no more of their favourite dynasties, and of an old idol they worshipped called Jusdy-Vinum, that is to say in English, the Divine Hum; but cried out for revenge against the Kan's ambition and anti-public behaviour, and roused a general spirit accordingly, which had never looked so favourably for their cause. They collected together instantly, hung upon the rear of his army, drew all his remaining vassals from him but one, and making gradual progress, for he again went out to meet them, proceeded to give him final battle at the walls of his own city. Even there however, intimidated by the resistance he and his people made, they were induced, in spite of all their long hopes and rancour, to offer him terms of peace; and even then, stimulated by the same ambition which had hitherto prospered in proportion to its daring, he refused them. He fought and lost. Why need we dwell upon particulars? his Generals forsook him; he abdicated the throne; the premises of his enemies vanish with their success; the grinning image of old Jusdy-Vinum, with a death's head in one hand, a scourge in the other, and a man under his feet, is placed up again in Samarcand;—in short, the Poor-Bones are recalled to the throne; while he himself, for they still feared him, sent him to live in an island, where it was thought he must inevitable lose both his fat and his renown.

Who now rejoices but every Prince in Asia, and who so merry above all as the Prince of Hing and his Ministers? All over

Hing, and China, and every where else, there was nothing but the ringing of bells and the lighting of lanterns. The lovers of liberty indeed, some of whom had been credulous enough to believe the promises of the Kings, began to exclaim against them again; for being now quite freed from their apprehensions, and able to do as they really wished, they began playing the very same game with thrones and countries as Nah-Po-Lee-Hon had done,—giving one to this friend, and taking away another from that enemy;—but the necessity for liberty's assistance had gone by; and what with the tergiversations of some of its old friends, the despondency of others, and the shoutings of all the soldiers in Asia except the Tartars, its voice was no more regarded than it used to be at first. Well,—we must wait a little nevertheless for an account of the rejoicings of the Prince of Hing and his Ministers; for lo and behold, all of a sudden, with a thunderclap, comes a fine apparition,—no less than Nah-Po-Lee-Hon himself, as fat and free-looking as ever, landed in Tartary, and walking up to Samarcand, swinging his sleeve about as if nothing had happened! The old restored Kan Loh-Hiss, with the rest of the Poor-Bones, makes his retreat as quickly as possible,—we say as possible, for it must be allowed, in candour, that he had been an accomplished diner, and contrary to the general cast of the family, was unwieldy enough to be impressively handsome. Off however he goes; and the Great Kan sits down with his usual face, to take his pinch of snuff, and ask about the state of the Tartar swords and horses.

It is easy to conceive the feelings of all the Sovereigns. It looked pretty clear that he was welcome back, and that he had now got another chance for reigning; but they could not, they thought, retreat in decency, after all their triumph; and besides, Nah-Po-Lee-Hon was now making popular professions in his turn. He had always spoken very contemptuously in private of the idolatrous worship of Fo, which he used to couple with the profane word “Nonsense,” saying, whenever it was mentioned to him, “Fol Nonsense!” He now added to this a particularly contemptuous mention of old Jusdy-Vinum, whom he even publicly pulled by the beard: so that it was thought, that in addition to the public improvements which in some respects were inevitably connected with his cause, he would get into the new ambition of reigning like the Prince of a free people, and outwitting opposition that way. Fresh preparations therefore were made for arms. The troops of Hing-land and the people called the Pru-Shans, who had been particularly odious to the Tartars for their having entered their territories formerly with great circumstances of cruelty, and who, it must be owned, had been pretty retributively handled in return, were the first in the field,—the former under the command of a General named Vel Hing-Tong, who had gained great reputation in Siam,—the latter under that of a very fierce old fellow, called for his singular doggedness in battle, Bld-Cher, that is to say, the Blue Cur.

Nah-Po-Lee-Hon however, who, if other people lost not a minute's time, lost not a second's, was in the field before they expected him, and succeeded in attacking the Pru-Shans separately, first. It is not exactly known what the Kolao Vel Hing-Tong was about; but it is generally believed that he had fallen upon a set of ladies with such exquisitely small and tottering feet, that he could not help tottering about with them,—an amiable infirmity, but rather out of season just then. Be this as it may, Nah-Po-Lee-Hon drove the Pru-Shans back, and then the troops of Hing-land succeeding, attacked them. But here he found a very different business. It was not that Vel Hing-Tong, with all his cleverness, was so great a General, for it was clear by his not having been readier, and by his being compelled to bear the brunt of all that the other chose to do, that he was not; but the men of Hing were a sturdier race than the Tartars, for they were freer and had better habits, and as Vel Hing-Tong partook enough of the nature of his countrymen to let them evince all their courage and steadiness, the Tartars could make hardly any more impression upon them than upon so many rocks; till just as ingenuity on one side or physical force on the other must have been exhausted, up came the Pru-Shans again under the Blue Cur, and decide the fortune of the day. Nah-Po-Lee-Hon again flies to Samarcand, is again pursued, again abdicates, and finally, to consummate the glory of the men of Hing, delivers himself into their hands, and comes off their coast in a Hing vessel. All the junks belonging to the nation seem to bring the people out to see him; and there he stands on the deck, as firm and as fat as ever, making salutation occasionally to the Hing ladies. “Ho!” as one of them observed, “but he was a very taking sort of captive.” In short, it was doubted, is seems,

especially by the Prince of Hing, whether a man so fat would not have made too great an impression; and so, as the Poor-Bones were again restored, and it was intended to exalt old Jusdy-Vinum more than ever, it was thought proper to refuse him an asylum, and send him to an island a much greater way off than the last; and there till some new enemy of Hing's, or a new insurrection, somewhere or other, may release him, there he now is, looking as jolly, they say, as of old, and taking his snuff and his reverses with equal inflexibility.

Well,—now then, assurance being doubly sure; what but the feasts and the lanterns again? Out they come once more; and the bowings and scrapings, and flourishings of compliments, are performed over again; the worship of old Jusdy-Vinum is more openly practised; a leading Tartar or two is sacrificed to him; and some of the Grand Lama's adorers even call out for another day of Bar-Thau-Lum-Hu, which was an anniversary on which a massacre took place in Samarcand.

But who so merry again as the Prince of Hing and his Ministers? Our readers may remember that when we last mentioned this personage, we left him and his companions practising that alarming freak which they took into their heads of boring a hole through the island of Hing and of threatening it with dissolution. They had begun to practise this portentous joke of theirs again, though not with such vigour as before, but left it off, and their cups too, for a while, at the noise of what was going on in Tartary. We described, it may be remembered, the extravagancies of the Prince of Hing with regard to dress, and other matters; and in this respect also the calamity threatened to the island had had its use, the said extravagancies not taking effect among the upper classes, and being universally acknowledged for what they were. But he and his companions endeavoured to make up the loss in other ways; and the Ministers here joining with them, the pranks became ludicrous beyond measure. They really fancied that whatever the snows and other disasters in Tobolski had done, and whatever had been achieved in particular by their countrymen at the last moment, they themselves, personally speaking, had been the overthrowers of the Great Kan. It is supposed that the disorder arose from their having drank a little too much during a visit which the Emperor of Tobolski and others paid them; but be this as it may, they all fell into the oddest imaginations. One thought himself a whole army of men; another fancied he was the wall of the city of Irkutsk; and a third, by some ingenious contrivance of the imagination, took himself for a fall of snow. You would have died to see the attitudes into which the latter threw himself;—he would rise on tip-toe, and bending forward, hang his head and his arms arch ways in the most ridiculous manner, and fancy he saw Nah-Po-Lee-Hon buttoning himself up, and blinking away underneath. This we are told, was the Mandarin Kah-Stee Ra. The army of men, was a Mandarin of the name of Geng-King-Song, who would remind those about him with a great air of triumph that he wanted to march to Samarcand some years ago; and then he would palm himself bolt upright, and winking his eyes, belabour his face all the while with his two fists, as if he were tiring out a whole army of blows. The wall, they say, was Jee-Auge himself; and very moral and inflexible would he look, standing stock still, and getting one of the court scribes to personate Nah-Po-Lee-Hon, and run smack up against him, so as to knock himself down,—at which he would say, breathing as gently as he could contrive, and assuming all the satisfaction of aspect which he thought becoming in a wall, —“There, you see how it is.”

It is in vain some of the Hing people suggest on these occasions, that both facts and appearances go against them—it is in vain they represent with whatever humility, to my Lord Gen-King-Song, that he really is not a host in himself,—or to the Mandarin Kah-Stee Ra, that there is no possibility of his being at once what he is, and yet coming over you in the manner he pretends. They are not unwilling perhaps to allow that their Master may be mistaken; but, as to themselves, they are perfectly sure how it is; and then my Lord Gen-King-Song looks infinite things at you, and his brother Mandarin puts on such a chilling and yet at the same time melting aspect, that you are glad to retreat, which he instantly takes for a proof of his pretensions. This is the deplorable way they are in at the present writing; and what is very shameful, some unlucky wags, who know better, have encouraged them in the notion lately by means of their profession as scribes; so that during the Feast of Lanterns, they have been playing such antics as there is no describing, and eating and drinking to each other in the characters of Snow

Army and Wall, like the men in the play of our great European Poet.

We suppose the truth must come out some how or other at the approaching meeting of the Hing Representatives, but it is said that the patients are resolved, in spite of all advice, to stick to their pretensions in that assembly, of all others; and that Joe-Auge has even ordered a dress for the occasion, which is the most oddly characteristic in the world, and as complete a piece of building as can be imagined.

Our readers shall hear further from us on the subject before long.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 5.

This day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message, by Mr. Todd, his Secretary:—

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

"I have the satisfaction, on our present meeting, of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which had been commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance, on that service, under Commodore Decatur, lost not a moment, after its arrival in the Mediterranean, in seeking the naval force of the enemy, then cruising in that sea, and succeeded in capturing two of his ships, one of them the principal ship, commanded by the Algerine Admiral. The high character of the American Commander was brilliantly sustained on the occasion, which brought his own ship into close action with that of his adversary; as was the accustomed gallantry of all the Officers and men actually engaged.

"Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess, he hastened to the port of Algiers, where peace was promptly yielded to his victorious force. In the terms stipulated, the rights and honour of the United States were particularly consulted, by a perpetual relinquishment, on the part of the Dey, of all pretensions to tribute from them.

"The impressions which have thus been made, strengthened as they will have been, by subsequent transactions with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, by the appearance of the larger force which followed under Commodore Bainbridge, the chief in command of the expedition, and by the judicious precautionary arrangements left by him in that quarter, afford a reasonable prospect of future security for the valuable portion of our commerce which passes within reach of the Barbary cruisers.

"It is another source of satisfaction, that the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain has been succeeded by a Convention on the subject of Commerce, concluded by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries. In this result a disposition is manifested on the part of that nation corresponding with the disposition of the United States, which, it may be hoped, will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects, on which the parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony.

"Congress will decide on the expediency of promoting such a sequel, by giving effect to the measure of confining the American Navigation to American seamen; a measure which, at the same time that it might have that conciliatory tendency, would have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation, and the resources for our maritime defence.

"In conformity with the Articles of the Treaty of Ghent, relating to the Indians, as well as with a view to the tranquillity of our Western and North-western frontiers, measures were taken to establish an immediate peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the United States. Such of them as were invited to Detroit accepted readily to a renewal of the former Treaties of friendship. Of the other tribes, who were invited to a station on the Mississippi, the greater number have also accepted the peace offered to them. The residue, consisting of the more distant tribes or parts of tribes, remain to be brought over by further explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the disposition they may finally disclose.

"The Indian tribes within, and bordering on our southern frontier, whom a cruel war on their part had compelled us to chastise into peace, have latterly shown a restlessness, which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the Commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the peace into execution.

"The execution of the act for fixing the Military Peace Establishment has been attended with difficulties, which even now can only be overcome by legislative aid. The selection of Officers, the payment and discharge of the troops enlisted for the war, the payment of the retained troops, and their reunion from detached and distant stations, the collection and security of the public property in the Quarter-master, Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and the constant medical assistance required in hospitals and garrisons, rendered a complete execution of the act in-

practicable on the 1st of May, the period more immediately contemplated.

"As soon, however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it has been practicable, consistently with the public interests, the reduction of the army has been accomplished; but the appropriations for its pay, and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to this subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment the Staff Officers who have hitherto been provisionally retained, is also recommended to the consideration of Congress. In the performance of the executive duty, upon this occasion, there has not been wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army, during the late war; but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm, on account of their past services; nor the wounded and disabled, on account of their present sufferings.

"The extent of the reduction indeed unavoidably involved the exclusion of many meritorious Officers of every rank, from the service of their country; and so equal, as well as so numerous, were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit could seldom be attained. Judged, however, in candour, by a general standard of positive merit, the army register will, it is believed, do honour to the establishment; while the case of those Officers, whose names are not included in it, devolves, with the strongest interest, upon the legislative authority, for such provision as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and solace to the veteran and invalid; to display the beneficence, as well as the justice of the Government—and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service, upon every future emergency.

"Although the embarrassments arising from the want of a uniform National Currency have not been diminished since the adjournment of Congress, great satisfaction has been derived, in contemplating the revival of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public resources. The receipts into the Treasury, from the various branches of the revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th of Sept. last, have been estimated at 12,500,000 dollars; the issues of Treasury notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to the sum of 14,000,000 of dollars; and there was also obtained upon loan, during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars; of which the sum of six millions of dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of three millions of dollars in Treasury notes.

"With these means, added to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, being the balance of money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, there has been paid, between the 1st of January, and the 1st of October, on account of the appropriations of the preceding and of the present year, (exclusive of the amount of the Treasury notes subscribed to the loan, and the amount redeemed in the payment of duties and taxes) the aggregate sum of 33 millions and a half of dollars, leaving a balance then in the Treasury estimated at the sum of three millions of dollars. Independent, however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed, that a further sum of five millions of dollars, including the interest on the public debt payable on the 1st of January next, will be demanded at the Treasury, to complete the expenditures of the present year, and for which the existing Ways and Means will sufficiently provide.

"The national debt, as it was ascertained on the 1st of October last, amounted in the whole to the sum of 120 millions of dollars, consisting of the undereamed balance of the debt contracted before the late war (39 millions of dollars) the amount of the funded debt contracted in consequence of the war (64 millions of dollars) and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt (including the various issues of Treasury Notes) 17 millions of dollars, which is in a gradual course of payment. There will, probably, be some addition to the public debt upon the liquidation of various claims which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead honorably and advantageously to an equitable arrangement of the militia expenses incurred by the several States, without the previous sanction or authority of the Government of the United States. But, when it is considered, that the new, as well as the old portion of the debt, has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights and independence; and, when it is recollected that the public expenditures, not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature, will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American Navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbours and our frontiers, and in the supplies of our arsenals and magazines; the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained, as well as with the resources of the country.

"The arrangement of the Finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditure of a permanent peace-establishment, will necessarily enter into the deliberations of Congress during the present Session. It is true, that the improved condition of the public revenue will not only afford the means of maintaining

the faith of the Government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting, successfully, the measures of the most liberal policy; but will, also, justify an immediate alleviation of the burdens imposed by the necessities of the war. It is, however, essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of a uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil; but, until they can be again rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress to provide a substitute, which shall equally engage the confidence, and accommodate the wants, of the Citizens throughout the Union.

"If the operation of the State Banks cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a National Bank will merit consideration; and, if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the Government (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation.

"Notwithstanding the security for future repose, which the United States ought to find in their love of peace, and their constant respect for the rights of other nations, the character of the times particularly inculcates the lesson, that, whether to prevent or repel danger, we ought not to be unprepared for it. This consideration will sufficiently recommend to Congress a liberal provision for the immediate extension and gradual completion of the Works of Defence, both fixed and floating, on our maritime frontier; and an adequate provision for guarding our inland frontier against dangers to which certain portions of it may continue to be exposed.

"As an improvement on our Military Establishment, it will deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a corps of invalids might not be so organized and employed as at once to aid in the support of meritorious individuals, excluded by age or infirmities from the existing establishment, and to preserve to the public the benefit of their stationary services, and of their exemplary discipline. I recommend also an enlargement of the Military Academy already established, and the establishment of others in other sections of the Union. And I cannot press too much on the attention of Congress such a classification and organization of the Militia as will most effectually render it the safeguard of a free State. If experience has shown, in the late splendid achievements of Militia, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shown also the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force.

"With this subject is intimately connected the necessity of accommodating the laws in every respect to the great object of enabling the political authority of the Union to employ, promptly and effectually, the physical power of the Union in the cases designated by the constitution.

"The signal services which have been rendered by our Navy, and the capacities it has developed for successful co-operation in the national defence, will give to that portion of the public force its full value in the eyes of Congress, at an epoch which calls for the constant vigilance of all Governments. To preserve the ships now in a sound state—to complete those already contemplated—to provide amply the unperishable materials for prompt augmentations—and to improve the existing arrangements into more advantageous establishments for the construction, the repairs, and the security of vessels of war—is dictated by the soundest policy.

"In adjusting the duties on imposts to the object of revenue, the influence of the Tariff on Manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory be, which leaves to sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects, even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success.

"Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency, which justify the belief that, with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens, whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are

extensively drawn from one agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.

"Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of the Congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country the Roads and Canals, which can best be executed under the national authority. No objects within the circle of political economy so richly repay the expence bestowed on them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honour to the Government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field where Nature invites more the art of man to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened more over by the political effects of these facilities for inter-communication, in binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the States individually, with a laudable enterprise and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the General Government is the more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode which the Constitution itself has providently pointed out.

"The present is a favorable season also for bringing again into view the establishment of a National Seminary of Learning within the district of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein subject to the authority of the General Government. Such an institution claims the patronage of Congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed, or long preserved; as a model instructive of the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors; as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our union; and strength to the great political fabric of which that is the formation.

"In closing this communication, I ought not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite, to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending Providence to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are labouring under the distresses of war, or struggling with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honorable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proofs given, that our political institutions, founded in human rights, and framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose.

"As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nation finds itself possessed of a growing respect abroad and of a just confidence in itself, which are among the best pledges for its peaceful career.

"Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing, on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards; and in an affluent revenue, which admits a reduction of the public burthens, without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt, of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronizing, in every authorized mode, undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

"It remains for the guardian of the public welfare to persevere in that justice and goodwill towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the United States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety, and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly favoured and happy country.

"In all measures having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded.

"J. MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1815.